
HISTORY

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About the Department

History, far from being dead and gone, continues to shape our world in ways large and small. Seeing how this is so means opening a conversation about how human beings have lived their lives in many places and times around the world—how they have understood themselves, their relationships to one another, and their place on the planet. In our classes, we explore a wide range of vital topics, including race, gender, politics, religion, technologies, ideologies, international relations, war, migration, class, culture and the global exchange of goods and ideas. We also consider how narratives of the past have been created, contested, and deployed for a variety of purposes. History courses invite students to engage in the practice of doing history—discovering and assessing sources, considering controversies, forming interpretations, building arguments and ultimately creating their own narratives about the past—alongside faculty. History is something we do together.

- The Department of History is composed of a diverse range of scholars specializing in the histories of Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, and the United States. Many of us also challenge traditional geographic boundaries in our work, exploring interactions between nations, regions, and empires. Our methodologies range from economic, social, and political history to gender, cultural, legal, and environmental history. Faculty in the Department of History forge active connections between our scholarship and our teaching.
- History students gain a fundamental understanding of the world and the diverse forces that shape it, and learn to recognize the powerful impact of the past on contemporary issues and problems.
- Students learn a great deal about a diversity of past worlds, even as they experiment with different approaches within the discipline and learn the skills necessary for research, analysis, writing and public history practices. Students do original research in several of our courses, including our methods and capstone courses, and often win campus-wide writing awards.
- History students are encouraged to think and study across disciplinary boundaries and often take classes in subjects ranging from Classics to Politics and Government, from Biology to Latinx Studies, and our courses complement or supplement a variety of other academic programs.
- Majors can make the wider world their classroom by learning about and from the community and taking history courses while studying abroad.

As creative thinkers, skillful analysts, and expert researchers and writers, history students possess the skills needed to succeed in a wide range of careers. Whether they work in schools, high-tech or government offices, courtrooms, libraries, non-profit organizations, or academia, our students stand out for their ability to tackle difficult problems, evaluate evidence, and work collaboratively, all skills at a premium in our changing economy.

General Requirements for the Major or Minor

General university degree requirements stipulate that 1) at least four units of the major or three units of the minor be taken in residence at Puget Sound; 2) students earn a GPA of 2.0 in courses taken for the major or the minor; and 3) all courses taken for a major or minor must be taken for graded credit. Any exceptions to these stipulations are indicated in the major and minor degree requirements listed below.

Requirements for the Major

While courses in the Department of History, as a rule, have no prerequisites, they are numbered at three levels that indicate increasing degrees of sophistication, difficulty of material, and workload. Most students with no college work in history first take a 100 or a 200 level course; students with particular interests, however, including juniors and seniors from other departments, are encouraged to take courses at the 300 level at any time, after consulting with members of the Department of History or the instructor. Students considering graduate study in history should seek guidance from a member of the department with expertise in their area of interest; such consultation could occur as early as the freshman or sophomore year.

A major in History consists of 10 units:

1. Completion of a minimum of 10 units to include
 - a. two survey courses from the following: HIST 101, 102, 103, 152, 153, 224, 230, 245, 248, 254, 280, 281, 291; 293; CLSC 211, 212;
 - b. HIST 200;
 - c. six additional units, at least four of the six at the 300 and 400 levels;
 - d. HIST 400.
2. Seminars in Scholarly Inquiry offered by the History Department do not count toward either the History major or minor.
3. The following courses from Classics and Science, Technology, and Society may count toward the major in History: CLSC 210, 211, 212, 310, 320; STS 325, 338, 366.
4. The following Connections courses may count toward the major in History: AFAM 355, 360; CONN 304, 332, 333; 334; 358; 359, LAS 387; STS 330, 370. For students whose first major is History, Connections courses that fulfill a requirement for the major in History will not count as satisfying the graduation requirement of three upper-division courses outside the major.
5. Excluding HIST 200 and HIST 400, the major must include:
 - a. at least one unit each in three of the following five areas: African history, Asian history, European history, Latin American history, and United States history;
 - b. at least one unit in the history of a preindustrial period chosen from the following: HIST 101, 230, 245, 280, 293, 302, 304, 305, 307, 311, 314, 351, 352; CONN 332; CLSC 210, 211, 212, 309, 310, 320.
6. At least five units of the ten required for the major must be completed in residence at the Tacoma campus.
7. Any deviation from these requirements must be approved in writing by the Department of History faculty.
8. The Department of History reserves the right to exclude a course more than 10 years old from completing a major requirement.

Notes

1. Classics courses in ancient history will be considered part of the European area of emphasis.
2. The department advises students who plan to do graduate work

in the discipline, especially in African, Asian, European, or Latin American history, to take at least two years of an appropriate foreign language. Students inclined toward research or graduate work in ancient history should consult with members of the Classics Department about incorporating Greek and/or Latin in their undergraduate studies.

Requirements for the Minor

1. Completion of a minimum of six units to include:
 - a. One unit from HIST 101, 152, 230, 245, 280, or 293;
 - b. Five additional units in the Department of History, or listed below, three of which must be taken at the 300 level.
2. Students minoring in History must select courses from at least two of the following five areas of emphasis: African history, Asian history, European history, Latin American history, or United States history.
3. The following courses can count toward a minor in History: AFAM 355, 360; CONN 304, 332, 333, 334; 359, LAS 387.
4. At least three units of the six units must be completed in residence at the Tacoma campus.
5. Any deviation from these requirements must be approved in writing by the Department of History faculty.
6. The History Department reserves the right to exclude a course more than 10 years old from completing a minor requirement.

Notes

1. No Classics or STS courses can be counted toward the History minor. Students interested in ancient history are advised to minor in Classics.
2. The Department advises students interested in pursuing a career in teaching to take History 200 as one of their six units.

Course Offerings

Unless otherwise specified, each course carries 1 unit of credit and is offered at least once each academic year. Please see "Frequency of Course Offerings" on page 10.

Seminars in Scholarly Inquiry. See *Seminars in Scholarly Inquiry in the Core Curriculum* section of this Bulletin for course descriptions (page 10).

- SSI1/SSI2 112 Salsa, Samba, and Soccer: Popular Culture in Latin America**
- SSI1 123 Diego Rivera and Frida Kahlo: Lives of Art and Politics**
- SSI1/SSI2 124 Utopia/Dystopia**
- SSI2 125 Diego Rivera and Frida Kahlo: Lives of Art and Politics**
- SSI1 129 Mao's China: A Country in Revolution**
- SSI1/SSI2 135 From Earthquakes to Epidemics: Catastrophe in United States Culture**
- SSI1 137 Una Descarga Latina: A History of Latino Popular Culture in the US**
- SSI2 167 The Russian Revolution**
- SSI2 188 The Tudors**
- SSI2 189 Experiences of World War II in Europe**
- SSI1 191 Unsolved History: Engaging with the Mysterious Past**
- SSI2 194 Castles**
- SSI2 184 European Past Lives**

Other courses offered by History Department faculty See *Connections in the Core Curriculum* section of this Bulletin for *Connections* course descriptions (page 24).

- AFAM 355 African American Women in American History**
Satisfies the Connections core requirement.
- AFAM 360 The Art and Politics of the Civil Rights Era**

Satisfies the Connections core requirement.

CONN 332 Witchcraft in Colonial New England

Satisfies the Connections core requirement.

CONN 333 Nations and Nationalism in Modern Europe

Satisfies the Connections core requirement.

CONN 334 Truth and Reconciliation in South Africa and Beyond

Satisfies the Connections core requirement.

CONN 358 The Mississippi River

Satisfies the Connections core requirement.

CONN 359 The United States in the 1960s

Satisfies the Connections core requirement.

LAS 100 Introduction to Latin American Studies

Satisfies the Humanistic Approaches core requirement.

LAS 111 Latin Am Pop Culture

LAS 387 Art and Revolution in Latin America

Satisfies the Connections core requirement.

101 The Rise of European Civilization This course serves as an introduction to European history from the fourth to seventeenth centuries. Rather than offering a year-by-year account of historical events, the course aims to introduce students to the political structures, socioeconomic developments, and belief systems that shaped people's lives, and to convey a sense of the texture of lived experience during the late antique, medieval, and early modern periods. *Satisfies the Humanistic Approaches core requirement. Offered frequently.*

102 Europe from Absolutism to Revolution, 1648 - 1815 This course examines a period of upheaval and transformation in European history. Its major themes are the rise of the modern state, the emergence of secular thought, and the development of a modern economy. In order to examine these themes, students evaluate different kinds of historical sources such as fiction, memoirs and images. Topics include the absolutist state, colonialism and slavery, the Enlightenment, diplomacy and warfare, and the French Revolution. *Satisfies the Humanistic Approaches core requirement. Offered frequently.*

103 History of Modern Europe, 1815 to the Present This course is a survey of European history from the end of the Napoleonic Wars to the present day. It examines the emergence of distinctively modern phenomena and trends such as mass politics, industrialization and urbanization, imperialism, modern diplomacy and warfare, middle-class culture and gender roles, and intellectual and cultural controversies. Using a wide range of sources, students examine different responses to modernity in Europe. Topics include Napoleon, the age of revolutions, imperialism, modern nationalism, feminism, the World Wars, and fascism and communism. *Satisfies the Humanistic Approaches core requirement. Offered frequently. Satisfies the Humanistic Approaches core requirement. Offered frequently.*

152 American Experiences I: Origins to 1877 This course explores the experiences and values of America's diverse peoples. Students in it not only expand their knowledge of events of American history but also deepen their understanding of the meaning of those events in people's lives. Students learn how the social categories of race, gender, and class affected individual Americans' identities and opportunities; how America's natural environment shaped and was shaped by Americans' human culture; and how Americans' ideas and ideals both influenced and reflected their economic, political, and social institutions. To investigate these themes, students read writings by modern historians and analyze a wide variety of historical sources from the past. American Experiences I focuses on the period from European colonization through the end of Reconstruction. *Satisfies the Humanistic Approaches core requirement.*

153 American Experiences II: 1877-Present This course explores the experiences and values of America's diverse peoples. Students in it not only expand their knowledge of the events of American history but also deepen their understanding of the meaning of those events in people's lives. Students learn how the social categories of race, gender, and class affected individual Americans' identities and opportunities; how Americans' ideas and ideals both influenced and reflected their economic, political, and social institutions; and how Americans defined and re-defined national identity in the context of the nation's changing role in the world. To investigate these themes, students read writings by modern historians and analyze a wide variety of historical sources from the past. American Experiences II focuses on the period from the end of Reconstruction to the Present. *Satisfies the Humanistic Approaches core requirement.*

200 Doing History: An Introduction This course is designed to introduce prospective majors to the discipline and Department of History. In it, students learn what history is and how historians think and work. The course teaches students to do the two things that historians do: develop interpretations from primary sources and critically evaluate the interpretations advanced by other historians. Emphasis is placed on the methods and skills of reading, analyzing, discussing, and writing history. Reading assignments expose students to a variety of current approaches to history. Writing assignments give students practice in the types of historical writing that are expected of them in upper-division history courses. History 200 is intended to be taken in the sophomore year or as soon as a History major is declared. At least one prior course in History is desirable but not required. Students minoring in History or majoring in other disciplines are also welcome.

224 Russia Since 1861 The course covers Russian Imperial state and society; revolutionary movements; causes of 1905 and 1917 revolutions; Russian and Soviet political cultures; Soviet Union and totalitarianism; Russian and Soviet foreign policy; the collapse of communism and the Soviet empire; post-communist Russian society and politics. *Satisfies the Humanistic Approaches core requirement. Offered frequently.*

230 England from the Romans to the Tudors This course surveys the history of England from the Roman conquest to the end of the Tudor dynasty, following England's rise from remote imperial backwater to incipient world power. We begin by reconstructing the successive invasions of the island by Romans, Anglo-Saxons, and Normans, and assessing the impact of these conquerors on the people, culture, and institutions of England. The course then explores the later medieval and early modern English world in depth, reconstructing the experiences of many different groups—women and men, peasants and aristocrats, Christians, Jews, and heretics—and tracking major historical developments like urbanization, the rise of representative institutions, and attempts to extend English rule into Wales, Ireland, Scotland, France, and beyond. We reconstruct the experience of life in premodern England through a wide range of textual and non-textual sources, including archaeological finds, architecture, law-codes, letters, and poetry, while assignments allow students to hone their research, writing, and analytical skills. *Satisfies the Humanistic Approaches core requirement. Offered frequently.*

245 Chinese Civilization This course examines major themes in Chinese history from early times to the Song, Yuan and Ming dynasties of the late imperial period. Topics to be covered include major political philosophies, the development of the imperial state, and encounters with foreign cultures. *Satisfies the Humanistic Approaches core requirement. Offered frequently.*

248 History of Japan: 1600 to Present Students examine Japanese history from the founding of the Tokugawa shogunate to the present. Topics include the development of the modern Japanese state, imperialism and war, and economic development. *Satisfies the Humanistic Approaches core requirement. Offered every other year.*

254 African American Voices - A Survey of African American History This course explores the historical experiences of African Americans in the United States from the colonial period to the present. The class studies the diversity of experiences that have constituted African American life, exploring the lives of individual African Americans, while also looking at the development and evolution of African American communities, and the interactions of African Americans with other Americans. Because racism has played such a significant role in shaping African American lives, students also explore the construction of the concept of "race," the interrelationship of the political, cultural, social, and intellectual forces that have given meaning to that concept, and the ways African Americans have responded to it across time. The course texts include not only the writings of contemporary historians, but also the historical writings, speeches, and artistic productions of African Americans, with particular emphasis on autobiographies. *Satisfies the Humanistic Approaches core requirement. Offered frequently.*

280 Colonial Latin America This course is a survey of the early period of Latin American history, from 1492 to 1826. It begins with an overview of the European background and the major indigenous civilizations in what Europeans came to call the New World. The central focus is on the encounter of indigenous and Iberian cultures and the process of conquest, resistance and mutual transformation that ensued over the next three centuries. Attention is also given to the social and economic structures and institutions of the colonies themselves, the development in some regions of plantation economies using slave labor from Africa, and the evolving relationship of Spanish America and Brazil to Europe, culminating in the wars of Independence. *Satisfies the Humanistic Approaches core requirement. Offered every other year.*

281 Modern Latin America Beginning with the transition from colonies to independent nations and ending with the political transitions and implementation of neo-liberal policies in the 1990s, this course considers the Latin American region from the perspective of its subordinate incorporation into the world economy, its struggles for democratic institutions and equitable development, and the formation of identities of class, gender, race, and ethnicity. *Satisfies the Humanistic Approaches core requirement.*

291 Modern Africa This course introduces students to the major events and trends of the past two centuries of African history and explores how those trends and events shaped the experiences of people across the continent. Major topics include the ending of the Atlantic Slave Trade, colonial incursion, cultural change, economic transformations, the rise of nationalism and the challenges of decolonization. Students consider how ethnic, gender, religious and other identities shaped individual Africans' experiences and make comparisons both regionally and in terms of Africa's relationship to the world. To do so, they read a variety of historical sources as well as the work of contemporary historians. *Satisfies the Humanistic Approaches core requirement.*

293 Early Africa to 1807 This course offers students a broad outline of political, economic and social developments in Africa—topics covered will include ancient trade between Africa and the Mediterranean region, the rise of the great medieval empires of Ghana and Mali, the creation of a distinctive Swahili Coast culture and the impact of slavery and slave trade upon African societies. Second, the course will introduce students

to the specific tools used by historians in the study of early Africa. In evaluating how best to write the history of non-literate peoples, students will consider, among other possibilities, the use of historical linguistics, archaeology and oral traditions. They will assess the usefulness of Islamic and European sources for African history. *Satisfies the Humanistic Approaches core requirements. Offered frequently.*

304 Renaissance Europe This course examines the great cultural revolution known as the Renaissance from a number of perspectives, considering new developments in the arts, political theory, historical awareness, concepts of the self, science, and technology as interrelated phenomena. The primary focus is on the towns of Northern Italy that served as the cradle of the Renaissance, but consideration is also given to the spread of Renaissance ideals and innovations into Northern Europe and the Americas in the course of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. *Offered frequently.*

305 Women and Gender in Pre-Modern Europe This course examines the construction of gender in European contexts from Late Antiquity through the medieval and early modern period, addressing historical continuity and change in definitions of femininities and masculinities, as well as the development of related ideas about marriage, family, and sexuality. Students gain an understanding of how gender intersected with social, economic, political, educational, and religious structures in premodern Europe, and consider the merits of various historical approaches to gender over the past several decades. Special topics to be considered include the relationship between gender, sanctity, and sexuality in premodern Christianity, the development of western marriage models, courtly love and its paradoxes, gender non-conformity, and challenges to traditional gender roles in Renaissance humanists and Protestant reformers. *Counts as a Gender and Queer Studies elective. Offered frequently.*

307 The Crusades The military campaigns that comprised the Crusades lasted only two centuries, but their impact on Europe and the Middle East was far more lasting, and the post-medieval legacy of the Crusades continues to be debated. This course focuses on European military expeditions to the Levant between the eleventh and thirteenth centuries, attempting to understand these events and their consequences from a number of perspectives through firsthand accounts by Eastern and Western Christians, as well as Muslims and Jews. We begin by considering the world from which the first crusaders came, paying special attention to the social, political, and spiritual hierarchies which shaped their undertaking. After reconstructing the First Crusade in detail, the course then considers the crusader states of the eastern Mediterranean as a lens through which to explore medieval ideas about religious difference, race, cultural assimilation, and tolerance, before tracing the expansion of the crusading project in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. We end by considering crusading's long-term consequences, and assessing modern appropriations of the Crusades in service of a range of political and religious agendas. *Satisfies the Knowledge, Identity, and Power graduation requirement. Offered frequently.*

311 Age of Reformation Modern people tend to think of the Reformation in strictly religious terms, as the movement that divided the medieval church into Catholic and Protestant camps. The scope of what are more properly termed Europe's Reformations was, in fact, much broader: Luther's initial attack on the Catholic Church in 1517 touched off a series of revolutions that divided states, rulers, and neighbors against one another and ultimately altered the balance of power across Europe. The teachings of both Protestant and Catholic reformers transformed civic life, introduced new models of citizenship and govern-

ment, and forever changed the family lives of early modern Europeans. This course focuses on Northern Europe during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, paying special attention to the course of the Reformation in the German states, Swiss cantons, the Netherlands, France, and England. *Offered occasionally.*

314 War and Society in Premodern Europe This course addresses war as a major force in European history from the early Middle Ages to c.1500, with a special focus on Northwestern Europe. Taking a 'war and society' approach, the course focus less on strategies, tactics, and generalship than on the ways in which war has shaped, and been shaped by, variables such as social and political hierarchies, gender roles, and religious belief. Students explore the relationship between war and social, cultural, political, and technological change, and attempt to reconstruct the experience of war for combatants and non-combatants. Specific topics to be considered include the role of warfare in shaping early medieval polities, the rise of a knightly class and related social developments, the culture of chivalry and martial display, and the advent of new, increasingly destructive methods of waging war in the later Middle Ages. Students complete a substantial research project in the second half of the semester. *Offered occasionally.*

316 The British Empire This course examines the British Empire both as a political and economic institution and as a lived reality for millions of individuals of widely diverse backgrounds. It acquaints students with those broad economic, political, social, ecological and technological factors that permitted the Empire's rise (and those that led to its more recent decline). It also examines the interactions and experiences through which new identities and cultures were created, both in Britain and abroad. The course includes material on the Caribbean, India, Africa, Southeast Asia, Australia, and to a lesser extent, North America. *For majors, this course counts as a unit in European history. Offered frequently.*

317 Liberation and Alienation: Intellectuals in Modern Europe This course examines the works and times of prominent intellectual critics of modern European society. It centers on the texts of nineteenth-century writers, theorists, scientists and revolutionaries who formulated far-reaching analyses of and challenges to modern cultures, practices, values and economics. Special emphasis is placed on the generation of ideas and ideologies of the period, such as materialism, psychoanalysis and Marxism, and their application in culture and the arts. *Cross-listed with HUM 317. Offered occasionally.*

322 The Cold War in Europe This course examines the experience of the Cold War in Europe when Europe was divided between opposing Soviet and American spheres of influence. Students examine the origins of a polarized Europe and the crises on both sides of the Iron Curtain that threatened to unravel it. While the course has a transnational approach, the main focus is on the experiences of Germany, France, and East-Central Europe (Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Hungary). Seminar discussions of primary and secondary texts allow students to evaluate recent interpretations of the Cold War in Europe. The course culminates with the researching and writing of a substantial research paper on a topic of the student's choosing. *Offered frequently.*

325 Totalitarian Dictatorships in Twentieth Century Europe This course examines dictatorial regimes that had an enormous destructive impact on Europe and the world in the twentieth century: Stalin's USSR, Hitler's Germany, and Mussolini's Italy. Using the comparative method, it addresses central issues in the histories of the three states that scholars have often grouped together under the concept of totalitarianism: the rise to power of political movements; the harnessing of the vast powers of the modern state for ideological projects such as racial em-

pire and communist utopianism; explaining collaboration, conformity and resistance with secret police agencies; and the impact of dictatorships on culture, gender, and everyday life. Readings include scholarly works and primary source materials such as diaries, letters of denunciation, and fictional works. *Offered frequently.*

335 Intelligence and Espionage in Europe and the US This course examines the history of the activities of intelligence services, with a focus on Europe and North America from the end of WWI to the present day. In today's world, few figures fascinate us (or disgust us) as much as the spy, a figure whose profession poses difficult questions about truth and deception, morality and deviance, personal and national betrayal, and the power of the modern state. Beyond the popular cult of spies, however, espionage has played a crucial role in the shaping of the twentieth-century world in a number of ways: spurring the fighting (or avoidance) of wars, shaping diplomatic and military policies, propelling and exploiting technological advancements, and creating political and mass cultures. *Offered frequently.*

343 Law, Society, and Justice in China An international spotlight has fallen on the Chinese justice system in recent years due to a series of high-profile trials, detentions, and imprisonments. The names and images of Nobel Laureate Liu Xiaobo, "Barefoot Lawyer" Chen Guangcheng, and Chongqing Party Secretary Bo Xilai have graced the cover pages of newspapers and magazines around the world, and their journeys have been fodder for extended discussions and debates over the current state of the Chinese legal system. This course examines the history of law, society, and justice in China from the early imperial era to the present. During the first part of the semester students explore the philosophical underpinnings of traditional Chinese law and the late imperial civil and criminal justice systems. The second part of the course examines the evolution of law during the Republican period as well as the legal system established during the Mao era. The course concludes by using a series of high-profile cases to unpack post-Mao legal reforms, matters of human rights, and the contemporary state of Chinese justice. *Offered occasionally.*

344 Resistance, Rebellion, and Revolution in China, 1800 to the Present Twentieth-century China bore witness to a political revolution, a social revolution and a "cultural" revolution. This course explores the causes and characteristics of those revolutions, as well as the varying patterns of protest, revolt, and rebellion that have taken place in China since 1800. Topics covered include peasant revolts, the role of religion in rebellion and resistance to state authority, and forms of resistance and protest in contemporary China during the age of the internet. *Offered frequently.*

349 Women of East Asia This course examines women's history and gender relations in both traditional and modern East Asia. Themes explored include the constantly evolving roles of women in the family and as workers, artists, writers, and revolutionaries. *Offered frequently.*

352 The American Revolution, 1763-1789 This course emphasizes the following themes: the things that divided Americans from one another and the things that united them in rebellion; the incidents and ideology that convinced colonists that the British king, parliament, and people were conspiring to deprive them of their liberty; the reasons that some Americans remained loyalists while others became rebels; the relationship between imperial constitutional crisis and domestic social crisis; the consequences of the Revolution for women, African Americans, and Native Americans; the implications of the daring experiment in establishing republican government; and the legacy of the Revolution for subsequent American history. The aim of the course is to

answer this question: How revolutionary was the American Revolution? *Offered occasionally.*

357 (Re)Constructing the Nation: U.S. 1865–1914 This course explores the United States in the transformative period from the end of the Civil War to the beginning of World War One. Investigations will be focused on three important domestic issues of the period--the reconstruction of the nation and of the concept of race in the aftermath of the Civil War; the development of an industrialized economy and the attendant changes in Americans' lives; and the politics of reform that emerged repeatedly during these years as Americans fought over the nature of citizenship, freedom, and justice in a rapidly changing nation. Implicit in all of these topics is the growth of the United States into a world power. All of these topics have been dramatically reconceptualized by historians in recent years, and this course emphasizes the exploration of these recent trends in the historiography of the era, including for instance new work in the history of race, gender, class, culture, the environment, and transnational relationships, as well as efforts to employ multiple historiographical lenses in intersecting ways that reflect more accurately the complexity of the past. Students also have the chance to work with a wide range of primary sources, and to conduct their own research. The course facilitates students' understanding of their own world as they discover the roots of contemporary American life in the structures and lived experiences of this earlier period. *Offered occasionally.*

360 Frontiers of Native America This course explores the political and cultural frontiers between Indian peoples and Euro-Americans from contact to the present. Students use documents, autobiography, ethnohistory, ethnography, film, and literature to examine Indian-white relations from a variety of viewpoints. The approach moves beyond a simple narrative of what happened to Indians to a more complex consideration of how Indians have made their own history and how that history has been presented and contested. *Offered every other year.*

361 The United States and the War in Vietnam This course investigates American involvement in Southeast Asia, particularly Vietnam. The course focuses on the years of the Second Indochina War (1954–1975), with particular attention to the meaning and experience of American involvement for Americans. At the same time, the course places these core subjects in the context of a larger history, including the history of Southeast Asia before and after U.S. involvement, and the legacies of the war for the United States and its citizens. Some of the issues the course explores include: Why did the United States first get involved in Vietnam? What led to the expansion of American involvement? Who were the nation's allies? Enemies? What motivated them in their struggles? What motivated Americans who supported the war? What motivated those who opposed it? What were the experiences of the men and women who served in Vietnam? What is PTSD and why has it been such a serious problem for some veterans of this war? Why did the United States withdraw from the war? What were the broader geo-political consequences of American involvement? Withdrawal? How does the war affect the United States today? The course also explores closely the role of values in shaping this war, as well as the clashes between values that were both causes and consequences of the war. Includes a substantial research paper. *Offered frequently.*

363 Americans, Catastrophe, and Culture in the Twentieth and Twenty-first Centuries This course explores catastrophes in the United States in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, using these uncommon occurrences as a window into American culture and its practices. Following a roughly chronological path, the course is organized around different kinds of catastrophes Americans have faced—ranging from floods and forest fires to epidemics, from state-sanctioned vio-

lence to domestic terrorism, from warfare to violent crime—and the historical themes and issues these moments of crisis revealed, and shaped. The course does not claim coverage of every disaster but seeks instead to expose students to the range of historiographical approaches employed in the study of catastrophe, and the multiplicity of issues they allow historians to explore. *Offered occasionally.*

364 American Environmental History This course examines the relationship between human society and the natural world in what is now the United States. That relationship is complex: non-human nature sustains human society, yet people can have a profound and often destructive effect on the natural world. Nature, nonetheless, cannot be completely altered to suit human needs: resources are finite and people are bound by the limits of biology. The environment thus simultaneously creates and limits human possibilities and reflects human influences. Through reading and discussion, participants in this course examine this reciprocal relationship between ecology and society. *Offered frequently.*

367 Immigration in the U.S. This course provides a broad overview of the history of immigration in the United States from the colonial era to the present day. The course begins by analyzing the contours and historiography of immigration. The opening sections of the class consider the role of African slaves, Native Americans, the frontier, and the early republic in an effort to understand the parameters of immigration and citizenship. After establishing these debates and perspectives, the course moves into a series of case studies that overlap with major political and legislative shifts in the history of citizenship and immigration. The course looks at how factors such as ethnicity, class, religion, race, and foreign policy have shaped the immigrant experiences of various groups. The material in the course also seeks to highlight the uneven nature of immigration in the United States. In particular, students analyze how and why certain immigrant groups have been privileged over others to understand how these shifts have colored the immigrant narrative of the United States. *Applicable to Latina/o Studies Minor. Offered frequently.*

368 The Course of American Empire: The United States in the West and the Pacific, 1776-1919 This course explores the politics and culture of United States imperialism from the nation's founding until the first decades of the 20th century. Focusing on westward expansion and the projection of U.S. power into Asia and the Pacific, the course considers how the ideas and policies supporting expansion and military conquest were developed, expressed, manifested, and contested. It examines how various peoples have confronted U.S. colonialism, including Indians, Mexicans, Chinese, Hawaiians and Filipinos. It also examines the economic underpinnings of expansion, its environmental impact, and the racial ideas that paradoxically were used both to justify and to criticize imperialism. *Offered every other year.*

369 History of the West and the Pacific Northwest This course examines major themes in the history of the American West during the last two centuries, with particular emphasis on the Pacific Northwest. Themes include Indian-white encounters, the formation of frontier communities, land policy and resource use, the impact of federalism, urbanization, and the West in the American imagination. *Offered every other year.*

370 Nationalism and the Fall of Empire in Central Europe This course examines the history of multi-ethnic empire in Central Europe from the end of the Napoleonic Wars to the aftermath of World War One. It examines the rise of nationalisms in the Hapsburg Empire or Austria-Hungary, with a focus on Czech, German, Hungarian, Polish and Ukrainian national identities, as well as Bosnian, Jewish and South Slavic peoples. The course asks why national identities became hegemonic and exam-

ines the advantages and disadvantages of multi-ethnic empire in the troubled modern history of the region. *Offered occasionally.*

371 American Intellectual History to 1865 This course examines the works of some of the more important American intellectuals who lived and wrote in the years before the Civil War. The approach is biographical, and the aim is to relate ideas to the social, political, and personal situations of the thinkers. Special attention is given to the ways that these intellectuals dealt with the tension between individualism and social responsibility. Thinkers studied include Winthrop, Edwards, Franklin, Jefferson, Madison, Leggett, Calhoun, C. Beecher, S. Grimké, Douglass, Fuller, Emerson, Thoreau, Noyes, Fitzhugh, and Melville. *Satisfies the Humanistic Approaches core requirement. Offered every third year.*

372 American Cultural History Since 1865 This course focuses on the rise of consumer culture and the way the media have influenced the formation of the American identity since 1865. The class explores the cultural significance of mass circulation magazines, advertising, photography, radio, film, television, and the Internet. Particular attention is paid to the cultural construction of race and gender. Several films are screened outside of regular class time. *Offered occasionally.*

375 History of Sport in US Society This course explores the history of sports in the United States and uses that history as a lens for investigating and understanding more fully the range of issues with which that history intersects. To interrogate the history of sports is to situate our current practices in their historical context. We will explore issues such as the following: the historical origins of spectator sports; the impact of major transformations such as industrialization, immigration and the nation's growth into a world power in shaping sports and the athletics industry; the commercialization of athletics and the role of media; racialized, gendered and sexual exclusion and the fight for inclusion in athletics; the relationship between sports and understandings and practices of gender, sexuality, class, race, and ethnicity; the economics of athletics and the athlete as laborer; health and athletics; the contested role of the athlete in American public life and politics; the tension between athletics and academics at educational institutions. All of these are questions that will help us explore important dynamics in the American past and present. *Applicable to Latina/o Studies Minor. Satisfies the Knowledge, Identity, and Power graduation requirement. Offered frequently.*

376 Cuba and the Cuban Diaspora This course is centered on the common historical heritage between the island of Cuba and its diasporic populations. Dating back to the birth of the Cuban independence movement, exile, migration, and displacement have been nearly permanent conditions of Cuban history. This course argues that there is not only a history of Cuba but a history Cubas that have played out in Florida, New York, Spain, Mexico, and a variety of other locations as diasporic communities have worked to shape both the Cuban republic and their adopted communities. This course looks at the interplay between events on the island and events in diasporic communities as a way of showing the profound and constant linkages between them. Along the way, the course explores how race, sexuality, citizenship, gender, culture, and a variety of other factors have shaped this shared history. *Offered occasionally.*

378 History of Latinos in the United States This course provides an overview of the history of peoples of Latin American descent in the United States. It begins with the imperfect term "Latino." The earlier portion of the course attempts to unearth the complex history behind this concept and its evolution as an idea and identity. As such, the earlier sections of the course and later sections on Afro-Latinidad provide

an overview that also considers various strains of Indigenous, European, and African history to help explore the broad and varied trajectories of peoples we now call Latinos. *Satisfies the Knowledge, Identity, and Power graduation requirement. Offered occasionally.*

379 Tacoma Public History This course introduces students to the theoretical and practical aspects of public history, using the city of Tacoma as its subject. The course begins by examining the underpinnings and guiding practices that define public history. We examine (and sometimes visit) museums, community archives, historical societies and other groups to gain an understanding of the breadth of public history work. The second section of the course looks at the history of Tacoma with special attention paid to the ethnic and racial groups that have defined much of its modern history. In this section, we also consider the presences and silences of this history in present-day Tacoma. The last third of the course centers on the creation of an original, collaborative public history project relating to Tacoma history. Offered frequently.

380 Modern Mexico: From Revolution to NAFTA This course traces the emergence of modern Mexico since its 1910 revolution. It begins with attempts at economic modernization and political centralization in the late nineteenth century, considers the social upheaval of the Revolution and the consolidation of the post-revolutionary regime by 1940. A second section follows the rise and demise of the “Mexican Miracle” of growth and stability from 1940 to 1982 in the context of the Cold War. A final section considers Mexico’s neo-liberal trade and investment reforms culminating in NAFTA, along with the contradictory structures of migration, drug flows, in-bond industry in northern Mexico and militarization of the US southern border. *Offered occasionally.*

381 Film and History: Latin America In 1915 filmmaker D.W. Griffith predicted that “moving pictures” would soon replace book writing as the principal way to communicate knowledge about the past. Both historical writing and movies have at various times made parallel promises to objectively convey past realities. But just as historians have questioned the objectivity of the written word, one might also ask “how real is reel?” This course explores the relationship between film and historical interpretation and understanding. It considers how films produced in the U.S. and Latin America interpret Latin American history, and how they can be used to understand Latin America’s past. Besides viewing and discussing around ten films throughout the semester, the class also reads a series of related historical texts, both as a point of interpretive comparison for the films, and as a point of reflection on the possibilities and limits of the academia-bound historian’s primary medium. *Offered occasionally.*

382 Comparative Revolutions in Twentieth-Century Latin America Revolutions, according to H.L. Mencken, are the “sex of politics.” They offer an opportunity to glimpse social and political life in their most revealing forms. The goal of most twentieth-century Latin American revolutions has been national development, defined economically, politically, and culturally. This course explores the revolutions of Mexico, Cuba, and Nicaragua in terms of their causes, the process of revolution, and the consequences of revolution for politics, society, and culture. It also considers the foreign policy of the United States toward revolutionaries and revolutionary governments. Sources include historical narrative, testimony, novels, and film. *Offered occasionally.*

383 Borderlands: La Frontera: The U.S. – Mexico Border The region referred to as the U.S.-Mexico borderlands has been the subject of wide-ranging popular and scholarly treatment, especially focusing on politics, cultural contact, economic exchange, and violence. Readings cover examples of how the geo-political boundary and socio-cultural

space encompassed by the region have produced persistent debate about identity formation, the fluidity of the border, and the inability of governments to restrict the movement of peoples and goods. Through close reading of primary and secondary sources, students explore several questions throughout the semester: How are “borderlands” defined? What role do the historical shifts in political boundaries that have occurred along the U.S.-Mexico border play in defining the geographical limits of “borderlands”? What are the origins of cross-border violence, and how have official approaches to dealing with this violence changed over time? How does the historiography on borderlands contribute to an understanding of the causes of, and popular and official reactions to, the Drug Wars currently underway? This seminar provides students with a general understanding of the scholarship and theoretical foundation of U.S.-Mexican borderlands history. *Satisfies the Knowledge, Identity, and Power graduation requirement. Offered occasionally.*

384 Transnational Latin America Scholars have recently embraced a turn towards “transnationalism”—an approach to the study of the movement of goods, people, and information beyond state boundaries—as a framework or set of theoretical and methodological approaches for understanding Latin America as a distinct world region. This course considers a variety of topics including environmental issues, the Cold War, the drug trade, border politics, religion, economic development, the persistence of social inequality in the region, the persistence of regional identities and loyalties, forms of political activism and the “failures” of radical politics in the context of neoliberalism. *Offered occasionally.*

391 20th-Century South Africa Nelson Mandela has become an international symbol of South Africa’s twentieth-century tragedies and triumphs, and for good reason; his experience touches on many of the major themes in that country’s recent history. This course uses Mandela’s autobiography, *Long Walk to Freedom*, as a starting point for exploring the history and historiography of South Africa. Major topics include rural life and the peasant experience, “tribalism” and the significance of tradition, urbanization and industrialization, the development of apartheid and anti-apartheid ideologies, and the implementation of democratic governance. Students consider the benefits and challenges of using autobiographies as historical sources, analyzing Mandela’s account in the context of other South Africans’ experiences. *Offered frequently.*

392 Men and Women in Colonial Africa How did colonization and decolonization impact the way Africans defined themselves as men and women? How did empire and the experience of cultural difference impact on gender roles in Europe? How did concerns about gender shape colonial policies and Africans’ responses to those policies? Students in this course will address these questions by examining gender through a variety of analytical lenses—religion, labor, etc.—and working collaboratively to make sense of what it meant to be a man or woman within the contexts of colonial and postcolonial Africa. *Offered occasionally.*

393 Missions and Christianity in Africa Half of all Africans identify themselves as Christian, but their interpretations of Christianity vary dramatically. Some follow the ancient traditions of Ethiopia and Egypt, while others embrace new and radical forms of Pentecostalism. This course will offer a narrative of Christianity in Africa from the 4th century AD to the present, with a particular emphasis on the ways both Africans and Europeans spread Christianity. The course seeks to use Christian belief and practice as a window into issues of power, gender, colonialism, nationalism and identity. A major focus will be the motivations behind African conversions and the ways in which Africans adapted Christianity to their own changing circumstances. *Offered occasionally.*

394 Slavery and the Slave Trade in Africa This course introduces students to the debates surrounding the history of slavery in Africa. Did slavery in Africa predate the Atlantic Slave Trade? What impact did the Atlantic Slave Trade have on African communities? How did the Atlantic Slave Trade compare to other slave trades within and out of Africa? How were slavery and slave trading related to European colonial claims in Africa in the 19th century? These questions are addressed using both primary source material and scholarly arguments from historians, anthropologists and sociologists. While the course considers only in passing the contours of slavery in the Western Hemisphere, it aims to situate Africa and Africans within larger global narratives of violence, trade, and modernity. *Offered occasionally.*

399 Special Topics In History This course is designed as an advanced seminar in which students explore the historiography on a particular issue, topic or field in the discipline. Though the course may be grounded in a particular nation, region, or time period, it may also involve the study of works in multiple areas. A different topic is selected by faculty each time it is offered. *May be repeated for credit. Prerequisite: History 200 or consent of the instructor. Offered occasionally.*

400 Research Seminar in Historical Method This course is a practicum in the methods and techniques of historical research and writing. Students undertake independent research in primary source materials and complete an advanced research paper. Research topics may relate to any area of history covered by department faculty, and are defined through consultation with the instructor in a process which ideally begins before the start of the course. *Prerequisite: HIST 200.*

495/496 Independent Study An independent study course provides for study under the supervision of a faculty member of a specific topic not covered by existing courses in order to develop a particular interest on the part of the student. The topic must be agreed upon with a faculty member and described in a proposal at the time of registration. *No more than one independent study may count toward the major or minor in history.*